IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraphs [0018] and [0020] of the specification as follows:

[0018] The injection catheter 100 in this embodiment may be used to deliver therapeutic and in-situ plug forming material to a target site. Accordingly, in one embodiment, the single channel injection tube 110 may be coupled to a pressure source, such as a pump or a syringe that can be used to force therapeutic and in-situ plug forming material down the internal channel of the injection tube 110 to a target site. This therapeutic and plug forming material may be fed into the channel during the medical procedure or before hand. If it is delivered during the procedure it may be directly injected into the pump being used as a pressure source. Alternatively, if it is preloaded, it may be loaded just prior to the initiation of the procedure or sometime earlier than that. As described in greater detail below the therapeutic being delivered may be one of numerous available therapeutics and the in-situ plug forming material may include an alginate and calcium as well being one of numerous other plug forming compounds. The term "therapeutic" as used herein refers to therapeutic materials, and includes such non-limiting examples as therapeutic polynucleotides, proteins, and polypeptides. The term "therapeutic" as used herein, is synonymous with the term "therapeutic materials."

[0020] Surrounding the catheter 100 in this embodiment is a pressure apron 130. This pressure apron 130 has a tissue-mating surface 160 that may sealably engage a target tissue during use. In order to promote a tight seal with a target tissue this tissue-mating surface may have an adhesive placed on it and it may be configured or adapted to promote its sealing engagement with a target tissue. For instance, this adaptation may include adding a profiled surface to the pressure apron and forming it in the shape of a suction cup, both of which can enhance its ability to engage the target tissue. In either case, it is preferable that the pressure apron does not have pointed edges that can snare or damage a lumen wall when the catheter is being snaked to the target site. The adhesive placed on the tissue-mating surface may be selected from polysacharides, cellulose, hydrogels, aliginate, or combinations thereof.